

**Illinois Historic
Preservation Agency**

1 Old State Capitol Plaza • Springfield, Illinois 62701-1507 • (217) 782-4836 • TTY (217) 524-7128

MAYORS CORRESPONDENCE
UNIT 3M-5

96 MAY 28 PM 3:33

May 23, 1996

21/W/FI
089290

Name of Place: 7th District Police Station
943-949 West Maxwell Street
Chicago, Illinois

Date: May 2, 1996

Mayor Richard M. Daley
City of Chicago
City Hall, 5th Floor
121 N. LaSalle
Chicago, IL 60602

Dear Mayor Daley:

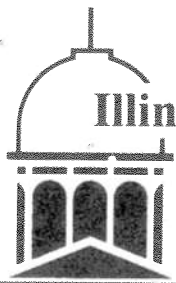
This letter is to notify you that the place named above was entered in the National Register of Historic Places on the date listed above.

If you have any questions concerning this, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely yours,

Ann V. Swallow
Survey and National Register
Coordinator

AS/tlm
listedpr



**Illinois Historic
Preservation Agency**

1 Old State Capitol Plaza • Springfield, Illinois 62701-1507 • (217) 782-4836 • TTY (217) 524-7128

APR 2 1996
UNIT 34-3
96 APR -2 AM 11:46

March 27, 1996

Name of Place: 7th District Police Station
943-949 West Maxwell Street
Chicago, Illinois

Date: March 15, 1996

Mayor Richard M. Daley
City of Chicago
City Hall, 5th Floor
121 N. LaSalle
Chicago, IL 60602

21 W/FI
086405

Dear Mayor Daley:

This letter is to inform you that the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council reviewed the nomination for the place named above for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the above meeting date.

The council members, upon review of the nomination, felt that the property did meet the criteria necessary for placement on the National Register and voted to recommend the nomination. The nomination form has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. It has been sent to the National Park Service in Washington, D.C. for review by the staff of the Keeper of the National Register. When the property has been listed on the Register, you will receive a letter of notification.

If you have any questions concerning these actions, please feel free to contact me at (217) 785-0315.

Sincerely yours,

Ann V. Swallow
Survey & National Register
Coordinator

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Propertyhistoric name 7th District Police Station

other names/site number _____

2. Locationstreet & number 943 - 949 West Maxwell Street ☐ not for publicationcity or town Chicago ☐ vicinitystate Illinois code IL county Cook code 031 zip code 60608**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William L. Wheeler / SHPO

Signature of certifying official/Title

3-25-96

Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined eligible for the
National Register☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.☐ removed from the National
Register.☐ other, (explain:) _____

7th District Police Station
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
☐ public-local
☒ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

none

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Government / correctional facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Government / correctional facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Romanesque

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Limestone

Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

GovernmentArchitecture**Period of Significance**1888 - 1945**Significant Dates**1888**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A**Cultural Affiliation**N/A**Architect/Builder**Edbrooke, Willoughby JamesBurnham, Franklin Pierce**Primary location of additional data:**

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property .2 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Raymond Terry Tatumorganization Archaeological Research, Inc. date August 19, 1995street & number 900 West Jackson St., Suite 6E telephone 312-243-8282city or town Chicago state Illinois zip code 60607**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
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7th District Police Station

7. Materials

OTHER: Metal

Narrative Description

The 7th District Police Station is a two-story brick and limestone governmental building, rectangular in shape and regular in profile. It is located on the southeast corner of West Maxwell and South Morgan streets, a location historically considered within the Maxwell Street neighborhood and part of the larger Near West Side community area in Chicago, Illinois. One of the few remaining historic buildings in the immediate area, it is bounded on three sides by empty land and on the west by a group of modern, low-rise apartment buildings and rowhouses. The police station was designed in 1888 in the newly-fashionable Richardsonian Romanesque style by the Chicago architectural firm Edbrooke and Burnham and exhibits forms and ornamentation characteristic of the style.

The 7th District Police Station occupies a rectangular plot of land, approximately 100 feet along Maxwell Street and 90 feet along Morgan Street, covering four standard Chicago city lots. It is a two-story building set atop a partially above-ground basement. The overall profile of the building is boxy with few building elements projecting beyond the wall plane or roofline. The foundation is buff-colored Joliet limestone. The roof is flat, hidden from view by a brick-and-limestone parapet.

The two principal facades along Maxwell and Morgan streets have similarities of materials, composition, and detailing. These elevations are built of red pressed brick, while courses of gray limestone, mostly rusticated, define floor and cornice levels. Especially prominent visually are a wide water table separating the basement and first floor, and a similar continuous lintel above the first-floor windows. Narrower and less conspicuous are two double courses of gray limestone that provide visual emphasis to the roof parapet in place of a more traditional stone or metal cornice. Both facades have common window types arranged in similar ways. Rectangular basement windows are protected with simple wrought-iron grilles. First-floor windows are also rectangular and are paired with square-headed transoms, separated by limestone transom bars. Second-floor windows are similar in width and height but are topped with round-arched transoms. All have one-over-one, double-hung wooden sash.

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7th District Police Station

The Maxwell Street elevation is the police station's most important facade. It is six bays wide, with most bays delineated by two windows. An exception is the easternmost bay, containing a vehicular entrance, which is three windows wide. There is a visual emphasis placed on the main building entrance through its central placement and by a subtle forward projection of wall planes. A three-bay central pavilion projects forward slightly from the chief wall plane. In turn, the main entrance with its Romanesque-inspired round arch projects forward even more. The strongly modeled arch, built of rusticated gray limestone, springs from similar stone piers. Above, the words "7th DISTRICT" are carved into the wide limestone lintel. Light standards marked "POLICE" flank the entrance arch. A set of four concrete and two limestone steps, flanked with cast iron railings, lead to a pair of metal entrance doors, set within an enframement of carved wood panels and glass sidelights and transoms. The side walls of the main entrance landing are paneled in painted wood.

The Maxwell Street facade has two additional features of interest. A vehicular entrance is located east of the main entrance at ground level. Its round-arched opening has a rectangular metal-and-wood garage door, while brick infill probably replaced a round-arched transom. Above the entrance, the word "PATROL" is carved into the wide limestone lintel in a similar manner as the words "7th DISTRICT" above the main entrance. Two narrow one-over-one, double-hung windows flank the vehicular entrance. The other distinctive feature of this facade is a blind arcade of brick and limestone that ornaments the roofline of the central pavilion. It is accented by a brick-and-limestone turret, truncated at the roofline.

The Morgan Street elevation is the lesser of the police station's two principal facades. It is six bays wide, with each bay defined by a pair of windows or a window/door combination. The facade is a flat brick wall, punctuated by a slightly irregular pattern of first-floor rectangular windows and second-floor round-arched windows. Two secondary pedestrian entrances are located on this elevation. Set within sparsely-detailed brick arches, each entrance is reached by concrete steps with cast-iron railings. The southernmost entrance, set within the first bay from the building's southwest corner, has been altered, with brick infill and a modern door. The other entrance, set within the third bay from the Maxwell-Morgan intersection, is blocked with wood infill but has an entrance landing clad with wood paneling, similar to the main entrance on Maxwell Street.

The police station's south and east facades, clad with red common brick and left relatively undetailed, were not designed as primary elevations. The south facade was historically

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hidden by a three-story storefront building, built in 1888-1889 and now demolished. It is bare of all features except for a chimney and a shallow light well with one-over-one, double-hung wood windows. The east facade, facing an alley, has a vehicular entrance and several rectangular windows on the first floor and round-arched windows on the second floor.

The exterior of the 7th District Police Station retains good physical integrity overall, but several alterations in the station's physical appearance can be documented. Most of these changes appear to have happened after the building's period of significance, 1888-1945. A photograph taken circa 1960 shows that a basement window and door, east of the Maxwell Street pedestrian entrance, have since been filled with brick, the steps have been leveled with concrete, and the cast-iron balustrade has been removed. Similar cast-iron railings flanking the main entrance steps have been replaced with later railings, also of cast iron. The original pair of doors at the main entrance have been replaced by metal doors, each with a single pane of glass. The lighted "POLICE" signs flanking this entrance were added to the police station after the above-mentioned photograph was taken. The original vehicular entrance door was replaced in the early twentieth century and the original round-arched transom above the garage door has been filled with brick. Metal storm sash covers all first- and second-floor windows. The two pedestrian entrances facing Morgan have been altered; the northernmost one has been closed completely while the southernmost has a modern door set in modern brick infill. Several windows facing the alley have been filled with brick and several light-court windows are covered with boards.

Perhaps the greatest exterior change involves the building's roofline. The 1960s-era photograph shows that the parapet of the Maxwell Street central pavilion has been altered. The removal of brick and stone architectural elements, including stepped brick parapet walls and the upper section of the remaining turret, have resulted in a flatter roofline than originally designed by the architects. However, the parapet alterations were done rather sensitively, with rusticated limestone similar to other building detailing used as coping.

The interior of the 7th District Police Station retains many original elements, including original room configurations and decorative elements. The first floor contains an entrance vestibule, roughly square in shape, with stone steps and wood wainscotting. This vestibule provides an intermediate space between the front steps and an entrance hall that runs two-thirds of the length of the building, parallel to Maxwell Street. Originally a circulation space lined with doors leading into other offices of differing sizes, the entrance hall has been divided approximately in half by a wooden partition about 7 feet in height. The western half

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7th District Police Station

is used as offices while the eastern half retains its original function as circulation space. The floor is light gray terrazzo and wood wainscotting covers approximately three feet of the entrance hall walls. A wooden staircase with an original Eastlake-style newel-post and railing is at the eastern end of the entrance hall. A cross-hall next to the staircase and perpendicular to the entrance hall leads to basement stairs, modern detention cells and the adjacent ground-level garage. Offices opening off the entrance hall have wood-paneled doors and single-pane transoms set within original wood frames. Many of these frames are edged with classical bead moldings, while others have simpler, rectilinear profiles.

A large common office is south of the entrance hall and is subdivided with wooden partitions similar to those used in the entrance hall. A vestibule, originally part of the northernmost Morgan entrance, is currently used as office space. It no longer has its original doors but retains a multi-paned transom and most of its original woodwork. The southernmost Morgan entrance, altered with brick infill and a modern door, services a fire stair that connects the first and second floors. Two common office spaces, similar to the first-floor office, are found on the second floor, divided with a variety of modern partitions. The ceilings of all three common offices are supported with slender cast-iron columns, some with foliate capitals. The floor covering in these offices is asphalt tile. Original wood wainscotting on the second floor, approximately six feet in height, is higher than that found on the first floor but less finely detailed.

The basement can be reached by two wood staircases from the first floor. The larger of the two is located under the main staircase and is roughly-finished. The other, smaller staircase leads from the first-floor common office area and has a railing with turned spindles similar to the main staircase leading to the second floor. The basement historically was the location of the cell blocks where prisoners were kept and it retains three sets of single-loaded cell blocks built of cast concrete. Although probably not original to the 1888 design, these cellblocks most likely date from the 1910s or 1920s, within the period of significance of the police station. Cast-iron cell bars were removed when the cell blocks no longer held prisoners and became surplus space in 1952. Cast-iron columns with foliate capitals similar to those found on the first and second floors support the basement ceiling.

Alterations commonly found in the police station's interior include floor coverings (terrazzo on the first floor, asphalt tile on the second floor), fluorescent ceiling light fixtures on both first and second floors, and partitions of wood, metal-and-glass, or plaster that divide the first-floor entrance hall and large common offices on both first and second floors. Other

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7th District Police Station

alterations include a first-floor reception counter, east of the main entrance, that replaced a wall separating an office from the entrance hall, plus metal detention cells behind the garage. The garage floor is reinforced with concrete beams which most likely date from the introduction of motorized police vehicles sometime between 1908 and 1915.

The 7th District Police Station is located southwest of Chicago's Loop in the Near West Side community area. The University of Illinois at Chicago is located immediately to the north. The historic neighborhood with which the police station has been associated is the Maxwell Street neighborhood. However, most buildings within this neighborhood have been demolished, leaving the police station surrounded by vacant land on three sides and isolated from any remaining historic streetscapes. The nearest buildings to the 7th District Police Station are those that make up the Barbara Jean Wright Courts. Built in 1973 as subsidized housing and located immediately west of the police station across Morgan Street, the complex consists of two-story brick-and-wood rowhouses and four-story brick apartment buildings. Historic buildings located within a radius of several blocks include John M. Smyth Public School, the oldest section of which dates from 1897; Holy Family Church, designed in 1857 and the oldest building in the neighborhood; the 1869 St. Ignatius College Prep Building; and St. Francis of Assisi Church, reconstructed after a fire in 1905. In addition, several blocks of commercial buildings on Halsted and Maxwell streets and Roosevelt Road are located four blocks east of the 7th District Police Station. These commercial buildings, mostly two and three stories in height, date mainly from the 1880s through the early 1930s.

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8. Narrative Statement of Significance

The 7th District Police Station meets Criterion A as one of the best surviving Chicago buildings associated with the history of the Chicago Police Department. The building's period of significance, 1888 - 1945, reflects the building's use as a police station during much of Chicago's history and during a period of tremendous growth for both the city and its police force. The organization of the Chicago Police Department in 1855 parallels the development of police departments in other American cities during the nineteenth century as the pressing need for governmental agencies dedicated to local law enforcement became evident. The Chicago Police Department developed as a decentralized arm of local city government with police stations scattered through the city's neighborhood. Each station with its group of patrolmen were responsible for a specific geographic area, the result of which was a close identification with the neighborhood within which the station was located. Through the nineteenth and much of the twentieth century, this decentralization also meant greater interference by aldermen and ward committeemen in the operation of the Chicago Police Department. The resulting police corruption and graft inspired twentieth-century reformers in their call for greater police professionalism and independence from political manipulation, even as technical advances encouraged greater sophistication of police operations. The 7th District Police Station with its long history as a governmental building devoted to local law enforcement well represents the history of the Chicago Police Department. Its association with the Maxwell Street neighborhood is long and rich. It is the oldest police station in Chicago to survive with good physical integrity, both external and internal, and is one of the best surviving police stations in terms of architectural quality.

The 7th District Police Station also meets Criterion A as the best surviving non-religious building through which to interpret the history of the Maxwell Street neighborhood and the larger Near West Side between its completion in 1889 and 1945. This working class area, the chief Eastern European Jewish neighborhood in Chicago between the 1880s and World War I, became well known for its open-air marketplace and retail stores. Even after the neighborhood's ethnic composition began to change from Jewish to African-American in the 1940s, Jewish merchants remained and the commercial importance of the Maxwell Street area continued. Located at the western end of the Maxwell Street retail strip, the 7th District Police Station was an important governmental anchor for the neighborhood, along with John M. Smyth Public School. Through the more than fifty years between 1889 and 1945, Chicago police officers patrolled Maxwell Street and the surrounding neighborhood from the red brick police station at Maxwell and Morgan. These patrolmen worked to keep

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order in the sometimes chaotic open-air market, settling disputes between buyer and seller. They also dealt with the usual litany of urban crimes--robbery, public drunkenness and vandalism--as well as more serious crimes perpetrated by Near West Side gangs. The 7th District Police Station represents the importance of law enforcement in the history of the Maxwell Street neighborhood. Its historic connection to and relationship with the community is symbolic of the relationship between the Chicago Police Department and the city as a whole during these years.

In addition, the Near West Side, of which Maxwell Street was a part, was an important location of nineteenth-century labor protests in Chicago, several of which ended with bloody conflicts between workers and police. The police station is a rare surviving building through which to interpret this social unrest and the uneasy tension between police and labor activists during the final quarter of the nineteenth century. In particular, established Chicago society, reacting in outrage to the Haymarket Tragedy of 1886, urged a strong show of police might in the wake of this perceived "anarchistic" threat. The 7th District Police Station, built two years later in 1888, was part of a general expansion of police manpower, equipment and buildings urged by the city's elite in the years following the Haymarket Tragedy.

The 7th District Police Station also meets Criterion C as a fine example of a Richardsonian Romanesque governmental building, a relatively rare combination of style and building type in Chicago. Designed three years after the death of Henry Hobson Richardson, the police station is an example of the growing influence that his personal interpretation of Romanesque architecture had among architects in Chicago, including the architects for the police station, Edbrooke and Burnham. The Richardsonian Romanesque style was adaptable for a wide variety of building types and Chicago architects appreciated the visual strength that it brought to such different building types as houses, churches, railroad stations, warehouses and libraries. However, the Richardsonian Romanesque style was relatively little used for Chicago governmental buildings. The 7th District Police Station is an early example of a Richardsonian Romanesque governmental building in Chicago and is the oldest still standing, retaining good external and internal integrity. Although not a large and elaborate design, the 7th District Police Station effectively utilizes the contrasting colors and textures of its materials, red brick and gray limestone, in combination with the strong overall building forms and window patterns typical of Richardsonian Romanesque buildings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

7th District Police Station

The 7th District Police Station and the history of the Chicago Police Department

Designed in 1888, the 7th District Police Station is a remarkably well-preserved example of a neighborhood police station, a building type that could be found in most Chicago neighborhoods in the nineteenth century. These stations were the most visible physical manifestations of law enforcement to most Chicago citizens. Almost all of Chicago's remaining nineteenth-century police stations were closed by the Chicago Police Department during the 1950s and 1960s as the department reorganized and modernized, and most were subsequently demolished. The 7th District Police Station is the only nineteenth-century station that retains both good exterior and interior integrity and is one of the most architecturally significant police stations built before 1945 still standing in Chicago.

The history of the Chicago Police Department reflects the metamorphosis of the small town by Lake Michigan into the "Metropolis of the Mid-West." Law enforcement in newly-established Chicago in the 1830s was left to a "Police Constable", whose office was established in 1835. During the 1840s, deputy constables were chosen from each city ward, marking the beginnings of police decentralization. By the mid-1850s, this system was seen as undermanned and inadequate for the needs of the rapidly growing town, and in 1855 the Chicago Police Department was established. Supervised by a Board of Commissioners, the newly established police force, numbering roughly 100 men, was divided between three police stations, or precinct houses. Their locations in or near Chicago's bustling downtown was a reflection of the city's relative geographic compactness at this time.

During the 1860s, the Chicago Police Department kept the three-precinct structure but added several sub-precinct houses in outlying neighborhoods. But the real growth in the police force and its buildings did not occur until the 1870s and 1880s. In the two decades following the Chicago Fire of 1871, Chicago grew from a city of 298,000 to a metropolis of almost 1,100,000, an astounding 268 per cent growth rate. Chicago's police force grew accordingly, from 455 policemen assigned to 11 precinct stations and sub-stations in 1872 to over 1,255 spread among 20 district police stations in 1888, the year of construction for the 7th District Police Station.

The expansion of the Chicago Police Department during these years reflects not only the sheer growth of Chicago's population and the need to patrol a larger geographic area, but also certain social and economic tensions that rocked Chicago society during the last quarter of the 19th century. The struggle of factory workers for reasonable pay and work conditions

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is a major theme that runs through this period of Chicago's history. Influenced by economic conditions that waxed and waned during the 1870s and 1880s in response to national economic trends, workers fought for their economic rights through political organization and rallies, several of which became bloody conflicts with the Chicago Police Department.

The most famous of these worker-police clashes was the Haymarket Tragedy, which occurred on May 4, 1886. A group of policemen from the 3rd District police station at 19 South Desplaines (now 120 North Desplaines Street) were dispatched to scatter a workers' rally on Desplaines in the block north of West Randolph Street. A bomb was thrown into the police ranks, killing and wounding patrolmen. Outrage at what was perceived as "anarchistic" threats against established Chicago society was widespread among Chicago's elite. They called for improvements in the city's police force, seen as the first line of defense against radical labor agitators. The 7th District Police Station, built two years after the Haymarket Tragedy, was part of a general expansion of the Chicago Police Department's physical facilities encouraged by public opinion in the wake of this and other labor disputes. In 1887, immediately after the Haymarket Tragedy, the Chicago Police Department consisted of 1,145 men and 20 police stations, maintained with an annual budget of \$1,305,562. In 1889, the year the 7th District Police Station opened, the number of policemen had risen to 1,624, a more than 40 percent increase in manpower. In addition, two new police stations were under construction while physical improvements were made in other existing stations. Expenditures had been increased to \$1,602,594.

The old 7th District Police Station was located on the northwest corner of West Twelfth and South Johnson streets (now West Roosevelt Road and South Peoria Street). This station also served as headquarters for the Second Precinct, which included police districts covering the Near West Side, Pilsen, and Bridgeport. In 1888 the old 7th District station was one of the oldest buildings owned by the Chicago Police Department. The original building dated from 1866 and two additions had expanded its capacity in the decades since. Located in what John J. Flinn, a contemporary newspaper reporter and police historian, called "the Terror District," this police station patrolled one-and-a-half square miles, populated by approximately 50,000 people. The district boundaries were West Harrison Street on the north, the south branch of the Chicago River on the east, West 16th Street on the south, and South Loomis Street on the west. This working class neighborhood had long been dominated by Irish and German immigrants, although by 1888 these earlier ethnic groups were moving to better neighborhoods and making way for more recent immigrants, especially Italians and Eastern European Jews. The 7th District was extremely poor, characterized by

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substandard housing, filthy sanitation, and a relative lack of parks and other amenities. The area's best known institution was Hull-House, a settlement house founded by Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr in 1889, the year after a replacement for the 7th District Police Station began construction.

A building permit for the new 7th District Police Station was issued to the City of Chicago on October 24, 1888. A news item in the November 4, 1888 issue of The Sunday Inter-Ocean noted that Edbrooke and Burnham were the architects for the new station, budgeted at \$50,000. Construction proceeded apace, and the new 7th District Police Station was listed in the 1890 Lakeside Directory of Chicago.

The speed with which the Chicago Police Department was growing accelerated in 1889, during the construction of the new station, when Chicago annexed large tracts of land to the north and south, including Lakeview, Jefferson, Hyde Park, and Lake Townships. The resulting need to police the much larger city led to a reorganization and expansion of the Chicago Police Department. Existing police stations in the former suburbs became part of Chicago's network of neighborhood police stations and other buildings were constructed for outlying neighborhoods that lacked an adequate police presence. By 1895 there were 43 police stations, including Central Headquarters, in Chicago. The 7th District Police Station is a rare surviving building from this period of tremendous growth.

During the years between 1900 and 1945, the Chicago Police Department continued to grow along with the city its policemen were sworn to protect. This expansion can be seen both in physical improvements and in the ongoing efforts to purge the department of corruption and political influence. The acquisition of new stations and equipment was easier to obtain during this period than was lasting police reform. New police stations were built as need arose and money permitted. Six stations were built between 1907 and 1909, three were constructed during 1917 and 1918, one was built in 1926, and six were built in the late 1930s. Most of these stations were built in residential neighborhoods that were increasing in population rapidly in the years prior to their construction. In addition, improvements in police equipment improved the efficiency of the department. The motorization of the police force began in 1908 with the purchase of three automobiles, and by 1915 all 50 department vehicles, including those stationed at the 7th District Police Station, were motorized. In 1929, the Chicago Police Department began the use of one-way radio transmission to police cars. By 1942, all police vehicles had two-way radios.

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While the Chicago Police Department grew in size and technical sophistication, reformers struggled to transform the department into a fully professional police force free of political interference. This effort reflects a broader trend in police history in the United States during the twentieth century, the development of a sense of professionalism among police departments throughout the United States. During most of the nineteenth century, policemen in Chicago and other American cities were poorly paid and trained. Often hired due to family connections or ethnic ties to dominant local politicians, patrolmen were loyal first to their patrons, then to the police department and the city as a whole. Beginning in the late 1890s, social reformers began to encourage a different view of police service. Policemen were encouraged to see police service as a life-long career, not just a job, and one requiring education in the emerging technical field of police science. At the same time, political control of and interference in day-to-day police activities was fought by reformers, who saw such domination as a breeding ground for corruption and graft.

Chicago saw its share of police reformers during the early twentieth century, but police corruption was difficult to eradicate. The Chicago Police Department was a bastion of Irish Catholic influence, beginning in the late nineteenth century. By the early 1900s, this de facto control by a single ethnic group was mirrored in the local Democratic Party, also dominated by Irish-American politicians. As Democratic Party officials tightened their control over local Chicago politics, ethnic ties encouraged relationships between local politicians and policemen that were comfortable, if not ethical. Local ward committeemen and aldermen controlled most aspects of government in their wards, including the police. William J. Bopp, in his study of Chicago police reform during the police superintendency of O. W. Wilson, compared these local politicians to "mayors" of tiny municipalities, each with its own police force consisting of the police station located within the ward. Hirings and promotions within the police force were decided through political influence, rather than merit, and patrolmen were often encouraged to ignore the illegal activities of those allied with politicians.

Efforts at police department reform in Chicago occurred throughout the early 1900s, but little lasting change occurred until the early 1960s. An early effort occurred in 1908, when then-Police Superintendent Alexander Piper issued a report on police corruption. Its only lasting effect was the creation of a slang term among Chicago police; "piperizing" became a disparaging word for trouble-making within police ranks. The Chicago Crime Commission, created in 1919, also threw a spotlight on the need for police reform. Still, police corruption in Chicago continued at such a level that a Cook County grand jury in 1928 characterized the Chicago Police Department as "rotten to the core." Serious police reform did not occur

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until 1960 and the Summerdale Scandal, when the revelation that policemen had been involved in the operation of a burglary ring led to a strong public outcry for police reform, strongly supported by Mayor Richard J. Daley.

As part of this reform, new Police Superintendent O. W. Wilson approved a police district consolidation plan in 1961 which reduced the number of police districts from 38 to 21. This plan had its basis in improved efficiency, streamlining police operations and placing additional policemen on street patrol. However, by reducing the number of police stations, the plan not incidentally lessened the possibility of local political interference in day-to-day police business. It was at this time that most police stations built in the nineteenth century and several built in the early twentieth century were closed. Most of these buildings have since been demolished. The 7th District Police Station is the only police station built in the nineteenth century that remained active following the 1961 police district consolidation. Although it ceased to be a district station, it became the 4th Area detective headquarters. Although now owned by the University of Illinois at Chicago, this police station still is used by the Chicago Police Department. A number of police stations built between 1907 and 1939, approximately 15 in all, remain standing and in use by the Chicago Police Department.

During its 11-year examination of Chicago's historic architecture, the Chicago Historic Resources Survey took a look at existing police station buildings. Each was evaluated according to the survey's criteria of age, physical integrity and possible significance. Most were documented as pre-1940 intact buildings without architectural significance. The survey identified three police stations as possessing sufficient significance to warrant additional written and photographic documentation. These three were the 7th District, the 15th Precinct, and the 42nd Precinct stations. All three of these police stations also were documented by the Illinois Historic Structures Survey. The 15th Precinct Police Station, located at East 89th Street and South Exchange Avenue in the South Chicago neighborhood, dates from approximately 1893 and was built as part of the expansion of the Chicago Police Department into the Town of Hyde Park after its annexation in 1889. A two-story brick and limestone building, the 15th Precinct station retains good exterior physical integrity, but its interior has been remodeled to accommodate a City of Chicago health clinic. The 42nd Precinct Police Station, located at North Halsted Street and West Addison Street, was built in 1907 and replaced an earlier police station that also was acquired by the City of Chicago during the 1889 annexation. Also two stories and built of brick and gray limestone, the 42nd Precinct station reflects early 20th-century stylistic tastes with its subdued use of classical forms and ornamentation. Still in use as a police station, the building's exterior was recently

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remodeled. New windows in a non-historic configuration replaced older sash and the original patrol entrance was converted to a pedestrian entrance using brick infill. Of these three stations, the 7th District Police Station is the oldest and retains the best physical integrity, both external and internal.

An additional police station survives from the 19th century. The 20th District Police Station at 2126 North Halsted Street in the DePaul neighborhood is slightly older than the 7th District station, with its building permit issued on May 9, 1888, five months before the permit for the 7th District. A two-story building, the 20th District station was built of red brick and limestone in a modified Italianate style. It was not documented as significant by either the Illinois Historic Structures Survey nor the Chicago Historic Resources Survey. Guttled for a retail tenant in the late 1980s, the building has suffered major losses of physical integrity.

As part of its expansion in the early 1890s, the Chicago Police Department also revamped its numbering system, and the 7th District Police Station became, almost immediately upon completion, the new 16th Precinct and 3rd Division headquarters. As Chicago grew during the next several decades, the police station at Maxwell and Morgan was renumbered several times. To the average Chicagoan, it became known popularly as the Maxwell Street police station, taking its identity from its immediate neighborhood which was becoming well known throughout Chicago for its stores and the open-air market that flourished along Maxwell Street, a commercial spine for the area.

The 7th District Police Station and the Maxwell Street neighborhood

Originally settled in the 1860s by German and Irish immigrants, the Maxwell Street neighborhood developed as an area of frame workingman's cottages and small flat buildings, anchored by institutions such as Holy Family Church and School, St. Ignatius College, St. Francis of Assisi Church, and several German Evangelical Lutheran churches. The Chicago Fire of 1871 did not directly affect the neighborhood, but the subsequent tremendous demand for temporary housing and stores encouraged the building of many new buildings in the area. The 1880s saw the construction of more residential and commercial buildings, most of brick and stone, in the streets west of Halsted and south of Twelfth. The older frame cottages sometimes were torn down, but more often were moved to the rear of lots. In the process, Maxwell and adjacent streets became a densely built-up neighborhood, thickly populated with immigrant families. Conditions were considered squalid by social reformers

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such as Jane Addams, but inhabitants saw the neighborhood as a first step towards a better life elsewhere in Chicago.

As the original Irish and German families left for other neighborhoods, other ethnic groups began to take their place, especially Jews from the Russian Empire. The 1882 May Day Laws in Russia and the subsequent persecution of Jews encouraged their emigration, and many came to America. The Near West Side, especially the area around Maxwell Street, became the chief port-of-entry neighborhood for Jewish families settling in Chicago. By 1900, the area around the 7th District Police Station housed the largest Jewish population in Chicago, totaling approximately 20,000. Encouraged by the relative social freedom found in Chicago and a majority in their new neighborhood, Eastern European Jews established a complete social environment. They founded dozens of synagogues, a variety of social and cultural clubs, Yiddish theaters, Hebrew schools, and Jewish charities.

An important part of this social order was the out-door marketplace, where pushcart merchants sold a variety of goods while haggling with customers over price. Originally confined to South Jefferson, a north-south street east of Halsted, the pushcarts soon overflowed onto Maxwell Street. By World War I, Maxwell Street had become a major commercial street, attracting shoppers looking for bargains from outside the immediate neighborhood. The 7th District Police Station anchored the western end of the Maxwell Street market, which extended from South Jefferson Street on the east to South Morgan Street on the west. Police officers from the station were well known among merchants and customers, keeping order amidst the chaos of the marketplace while dealing with disputes, mostly minor, concerning price, product quality, and market cleanliness.

Besides its role as a governmental anchor to the Maxwell Street marketplace and the larger neighborhood, the 7th District Police Station also provides a link with the troubled labor history of the larger Near West Side area during the late nineteenth century. The years after the Chicago Fire saw a steady stream of European immigrants settling in Chicago, creating a large pool of unskilled and semi-skilled workers that competed with native-born citizens for jobs. This surplus of workers, combined with the unemployment that resulted from the Panic of 1873, left Chicago workers vulnerable to cuts in pay and unfavorable changes in working conditions. This climate of economic instability encouraged a full range of actions by labor activists, from peaceful, moderate attempts at unionization and collective bargaining to radical calls for the overthrow of the established American economic and social order by avowed socialists. Although many labor rallies were peaceful, several ended

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in violence when Chicago police clashed with workers.

The Near West Side, including the Maxwell Street neighborhood, witnessed a large percentage of these labor rallies and disputes. A major outbreak of violence occurred in 1877 when Chicago railroad workers and their supporters joined a nation-wide railroad strike, started by employees of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad on June 17 in protest of pay cuts. Several of the key incidents associated with the railroad strike occurred in the Maxwell Street neighborhood. These events included labor rallies at Turner Hall, a popular location for labor meetings located on West Twelfth Street east of South Halsted Street, and a major riot on Halsted where it crossed the railroad tracks at West 16th Street, four blocks south of Maxwell Street. During the riot, local police, militia and United States troops fought with thousands of men, women and children. At least ten by-standers were killed. Nineteen policemen were wounded, along with scores of citizens.

Labor unrest continued through the next decade as workers organized to fight for better pay and working conditions. The railroad strike left an underlying distrust between workers and employers. It also left Chicago society afraid of foreign-born workers and their "socialist" leaders. Fearful of anarchy and the destruction of property, many native-born Chicagoans of means urged the city to hire more policemen and provide them with better equipment and facilities.

This lingering social unrest flared in 1886 in the aftermath of another police-worker clash, the Haymarket Tragedy. As already recounted, Haymarket galvanized public opinion against labor radicals. Established society renewed its call for a stronger governmental response against foreign-born "anarchists" and "communists". A chief component of such a response included a strengthened and expanded police force, which was seen as the first line of defense against labor violence. The 7th District Police Station was constructed in the wake of these demands for stronger police protection.

The 7th District Police Station in the years following its construction in 1888-1889 remained an important governmental institution within the Maxwell Street neighborhood. Policemen stationed at the 7th District Police Station recorded a number of anecdotes concerning the station over the years. In an undated Chicago Daily Tribune article found in a Chicago Historical Society-owned scrapbook, Michael Killgallon, a veteran of the Haymarket Tragedy, remembered his assignment to the police station at Maxwell and Morgan as a plain-clothes policeman in 1891. He dealt with many petty crimes in the marketplace,

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including disagreements over spoiled produce, short change and rough treatment of customers. Sergeant Charlie Scalia, stationed at the 7th District Police Station for this entire 34-year career, reminisced about the building in a Chicago Tribune article dated January 23, 1975. He said,

The place is like Gibraltar. The walls in the basement are three feet thick. The front of the building was so well constructed it has never needed tuckpointing.

They used to have a gym upstairs where neighborhood kids could come to work out and stay out of trouble, but that's long gone.

Over the years, several writers wrote about the basement cell blocks at the 7th District Police Station. In 1923, a reporter for the Chicago Daily Tribune toured the station and reported,

The grime and damp and mold of the ages seem to have settled on these walls, and behind the iron bars men are lying on the stone floor or on the bare wooden bench which serves as the only furnishing.

A little stream of water flowing in a groove in the floor in the back of the cells is the only sanitary convenience afforded.

The next year, another Tribune reporter noted,

Up and down the ghetto alleys around Halsted, Polk, and Maxwell Streets, they say over their fish carts that the Maxwell station has "swell cops" but "rotten cells."

In 1930 the Chicago Fire Department declared the cell blocks a fire hazard. The cell blocks were closed finally in 1952.

Another anecdote reflects on the political influence felt by all Chicago policemen during the early twentieth century. In 1932 acting Captain Phil Parodi installed a decorative marble fountain in his private office at the police station. In an unidentified newspaper story from the Chicago Historical Society clipping files, columnist Abe Martin remembered it as four

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feet high and "lighted by electric light bulbs all colors of the rainbow." While visiting the station, Mayor Anton Cermak admired the fountain. Soon after, the fountain was moved from the police station to the mayor's summer home near Antioch, Illinois.

Besides relatively minor marketplace disputes, policemen at the 7th District Police Station also dealt with more serious crime. As reported by Ira Berkow in his book Maxwell Street, the neighborhood was known to many as "Bloody Maxwell," due to its strong element of criminal activity. The February 11, 1906 issue of the Chicago Daily Tribune stated that the Maxwell Street area

is the crime center of the country . . . murders, shootings, stabbings, assaults, burglaries, robberies by the thousands . . . by people living in these areas in many instances more like beasts than human beings.

In the 1920s some observers called the area the "old bloody 20th Ward", controlled by the "42 gang." One of the gang members, Sam Giancana, later became a leading Mafia leader. Other gangsters in the area included the Genna brothers, who bootlegged liquor during Prohibition, and Terry Druggan, the operator of illegal breweries south of the police station. These hoods sometimes boldly challenged police authority. The most famous such incident occurred when some mobsters retaliated for police raids by throwing a gallon of gasoline into a police car, setting it ablaze as it was parked in front of the police station.

Not all serious crimes in the Maxwell Street neighborhood were committed by recognized gangsters. Alderman John Powers was the political boss for the area during the 1920s and tolerated no opposition. A challenge to his political authority in 1921 by Anthony D'Andrea ended in the deaths of four men, including D'Andrea, who was killed with a shotgun blast as he entered his home.

The 7th District Police Station continued to serve as an important governmental anchor for the Maxwell Street neighborhood, even as the neighborhood declined from its peak of commercial vitality early in the twentieth century. As most of its earlier Jewish inhabitants moved to other, better neighborhoods, the area around the police station slowly became African-American in its ethnic composition. However, former neighborhood residents continued to patronize favorite stores and the open-air marketplace remained vital. Still, the neighborhood began to lose buildings in the years following 1945 to neglect and urban renewal. Today, few physical remnants of the once vibrant community survive. The 7th

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District Police Station remains as a direct physical link to the history of the Maxwell Street neighborhood.

The architecture of the 7th District Police Station

The 7th District Police Station is a fine example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style used for a governmental building in Chicago, a relatively rare combination of building type and style. The police station reflects the great influence that the Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson had on a generation of American architects, including many in Chicago. The architects for the police station, Edbrooke and Burnham, designed many Richardsonian Romanesque buildings throughout the country, including several governmental buildings. The 7th District Police Station is one of the best examples of their work still standing in Chicago. The building's overscaled, round-arched entrance and the strong rhythm created by its windows is characteristic of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture. Although stone was the more common wall material used for Richardsonian Romanesque architecture, the building's red brick walls contrast vividly with the gray limestone used for detailing.

Henry Hobson Richardson was one of the most important American architects of the late nineteenth century. His personal interpretation of historic Romanesque architecture, developed during the 1870s and 1880s, was admired by architects throughout the United States. Although Richardson only designed three Chicago buildings, his more prominent buildings had been illustrated in architectural periodicals and Chicago architects were aware of his work in other parts of the country. Structures such as Trinity Church in Boston, Massachusetts (1872), the Allegheny County Courthouse in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (1884), and the Marshall Field Wholesale Store in Chicago (1885) were greatly admired for their visual strength and rugged use of materials.

After his death in 1885, architects throughout the United States began to freely interpret his architectural style for their own buildings. Among these were several Chicago architects and architectural firms, including Burling and Whitehouse, Solon S. Beman, Cobb and Frost, and Patton and Fisher. Many buildings in Chicago were designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style between 1885 and the early 1890s. Major examples include the Church of the Epiphany (Burling and Whitehouse, 1885), Grand Central Station (Solon S. Beman, 1889, demolished), the Chicago Historical Society (Cobb and Frost, 1890), and the Armour Institute Main Building (Patton and Fisher, 1891). In addition, many architects used the

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Richardsonian Romanesque style for free-standing mansions and smaller rowhouses in fashionable Chicago neighborhoods such as East Garfield Park, Oakland and Kenwood.

Willoughby J. Edbrooke and Franklin P. Burnham, the architects responsible for the 7th District Police Station, were strongly influenced by Richardson and his architecture. The partnership of Edbrooke and Burnham designed many houses and commercial buildings in Chicago but was best known for religious, institutional and governmental designs, many of which were Richardsonian Romanesque in style. In addition, Edbrooke, the firm's senior partner, served between 1891 and 1893 as the Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury, where he supervised the design and construction of several major federal governmental buildings. Of Edbrooke and Burnham's surviving buildings in Chicago, the 7th District Police Station is one of the best examples of their interest in Richardsonian Romanesque architecture. As a governmental building, it also is the only known Chicago example of their work in a building type for which they were widely known.

The partners of Edbrooke and Burnham were from early Illinois pioneer stock. Willoughby James Edbrooke was born on September 3, 1843 in Deerfield, Illinois. His father, R. J. Edbrooke, was a contractor and builder in Chicago. Willoughby briefly served as an apprentice in his father's business, then went into business on his own in 1861 at the age of eighteen. For several years Edbrooke worked independently as a contractor while also working in the offices of several Chicago architects. In 1868 he started his own architectural practice and worked steadily in the following years, designing rowhouses and commercial buildings for a variety of clients. In 1879 Edbrooke won a national architectural competition for a new Main Building for the University of Notre Dame in South Bend, Indiana. The same year he took a younger partner and established the firm of Edbrooke and Burnham.

Franklin Pierce Burnham's background was similar to Edbrooke's. He was born in Rockford, Illinois on October 30, 1853 and came to Chicago with his parents in 1860. His father, like Edbrooke's, also was a builder. The young Franklin entered the building profession at an early age when he began work as a draftsman at the age of 14 in the architectural office of J. H. Barrows.

Although Edbrooke and Burnham were Chicago architects, their practice was widespread and many of their most prominent commissions were executed for clients outside Chicago. One of their most important clients remained the University of Notre Dame, where they designed three additional buildings during the 1880s and 1890s. Other significant

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commissions included the Georgia State Capitol, built in Atlanta (1889), the Grand Tabor Opera House in Denver, Colorado, and the Y.M.C.A Building in Atlanta (1886). One of their most distinctive commissions was the 1891 Mecca apartment building, located at 34th and State streets in Chicago, which was demolished in 1952. Designed as luxury apartments, the Mecca was renowned for its glass-roofed interior courtyards, lined with elaborate wrought-iron balconies.

Many of their buildings from the late 1880s and early 1890s were designed in the then-fashionable Richardsonian Romanesque style. Representative examples outside of Chicago include the Calvary Baptist Church in Kansas City, Missouri (1888), the First Congregational Church in Sedalia, Missouri (1888), the Kane County Court House in Geneva, Illinois (1891), the Kenilworth, Illinois railroad station (1891), and the Amateur Athletic Association Building and Lyceum Theater in Memphis, Tennessee (1892).

In Chicago, Edbrooke and Burnham designed a number of Richardsonian Romanesque buildings, including Edbrooke's own limestone-clad home at 3965 South Drexel Boulevard, built in 1887. Two other examples of Richardsonian Romanesque design in Chicago by the firm were the Oakland Methodist Episcopal Church, designed in 1886 for the southwest corner of South Langley Avenue and East Oakwood Boulevard, and Leavitt Avenue Congregational Church, designed the following year and since demolished. Of Edbrooke and Burnham's known Chicago buildings, a group of rowhouses at 2838 - 2848 West Warren Boulevard, designed in December 1887, most closely resembles the 7th District Police Station. The rowhouses' crisply detailed red brick walls, grandly-scaled gray limestone Romanesque arches and wide continuous stone lintels are similar to design elements used by the architects in the police station, designed the following year.

The commission for the 7th District Police Station was received in 1888 during Edbrooke's tenure (1887 - 1889) as Commissioner of Buildings in the administration of Mayor John A. Roche. With an adequate but hardly lavish budget of \$50,000, Edbrooke and Burnham were unable to build the station entirely of stone, the material most closely associated with Richardsonian Romanesque architecture. However, brick also was often used for Richardsonian Romanesque buildings, sometimes due to budgetary restrictions but also because some architects preferred its clean-cut aesthetic to the greater overall texture and ruggedness of stone. Edbrooke and Burnham used brick to excellent effect in their design for the 7th District Police Station, providing a sense of planar crispness and visual richness that works well with the building's boxy form. The flat yet brightly colored red brick of the

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walls contrasts vividly with the pale tonality and rough surfaces of the grey limestone trim. Typical Richardsonian Romanesque features contribute to the building's appeal. The entrance is quintessentially Romanesque with its oversized, rusticated limestone arch springing from rusticated stone piers. Within this arch, the entrance doors are deeply set, providing a sense of cavelike shelter. Also Richardsonian Romanesque in their visual rhythm, overall form and details are the police station's windows. Simply detailed with wood sash and limestone lintels and sills, the building's windows create the strong visual sense of being "punched" through the red brick walls. First-floor windows and rectangular transoms are separated by limestone transom bars while round-arched transoms above second-floor windows create the visual effect of an open arcade. Both are features of many Richardsonian Romanesque buildings.

Edbrooke and Burnham ended their partnership in 1892, a year after Edbrooke received an appointment as Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury from President Benjamin Harrison. In his new position, Edbrooke oversaw the design of several important federal buildings built during the 1890s, including the United States Post Office Building in Washington, D.C., the United States Appraisers' Warehouse in New York, the Old Federal Courts Building in St. Paul, Minnesota, the Old Post Office in San Jose, California, and the Federal Building in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Edbrooke also oversaw the design and construction of the United States government building at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago. After retiring from his federal post, Edbrooke returned to Chicago. He died at home on March 27, 1896.

Burnham continued in private practice in Chicago through the 1890s, designing fashionable homes such as the limestone-clad rowhouse at 3316 West Warren Boulevard, designed in 1892. In 1903 he relocated to Los Angeles, where his practice flourished until his sudden death on December 17, 1909. Three prominent California commissions were the Oxnard Public Library, the Polytechnic High School in Los Angeles and the First Church of Christ, Scientist in Pasadena.

As a Romanesque governmental building, the 7th District Police Station can be compared with three other governmental buildings in Chicago built in the Romanesque style. Already-mentioned is the 15th District Police Station, built circa 1893 and located in the South Chicago neighborhood at East 89th Street and South Exchange Avenue. Also of interest are the Morgan Park Library and the Cook County Criminal Courts Building. Designed by Charles S. Frost in 1890, the Morgan Park Library is located on the northeast corner of

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South Hoyne Avenue and West 111th Street in the far South Side community area of Morgan Park. Clad in rusticated Joliet limestone, its Romanesque design reflects the appeal that Richardson's libraries held for architects designing similar buildings. The Cook County Criminal Courts Building, designed in 1892 by Otto H. Matz, is located at 54 West Hubbard Street in the Near North Side community area. Clad in rusticated gray limestone, the Criminal Courts Building has an imposing round-arched entrance that combines Richardsonian Romanesque colonettes and foliate ornament with stone bas-relief panels carved with allegorical figures in the tradition of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts.

The 7th District Police Station exists today in good condition and with relatively few alterations, either external or internal. It remains in use as a police station housing the Vice Control Section of the Chicago Police Department, although its recent acquisition by the University of Illinois at Chicago promises to bring change. The 7th District Police Station maintains its integrity of materials, design, and location.

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10. Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Barron's Subdivision of Block 14 of Brandt's Addition to Chicago of the East 1/2 of the North-East 1/4 of Section 20, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois.

Boundary Justification

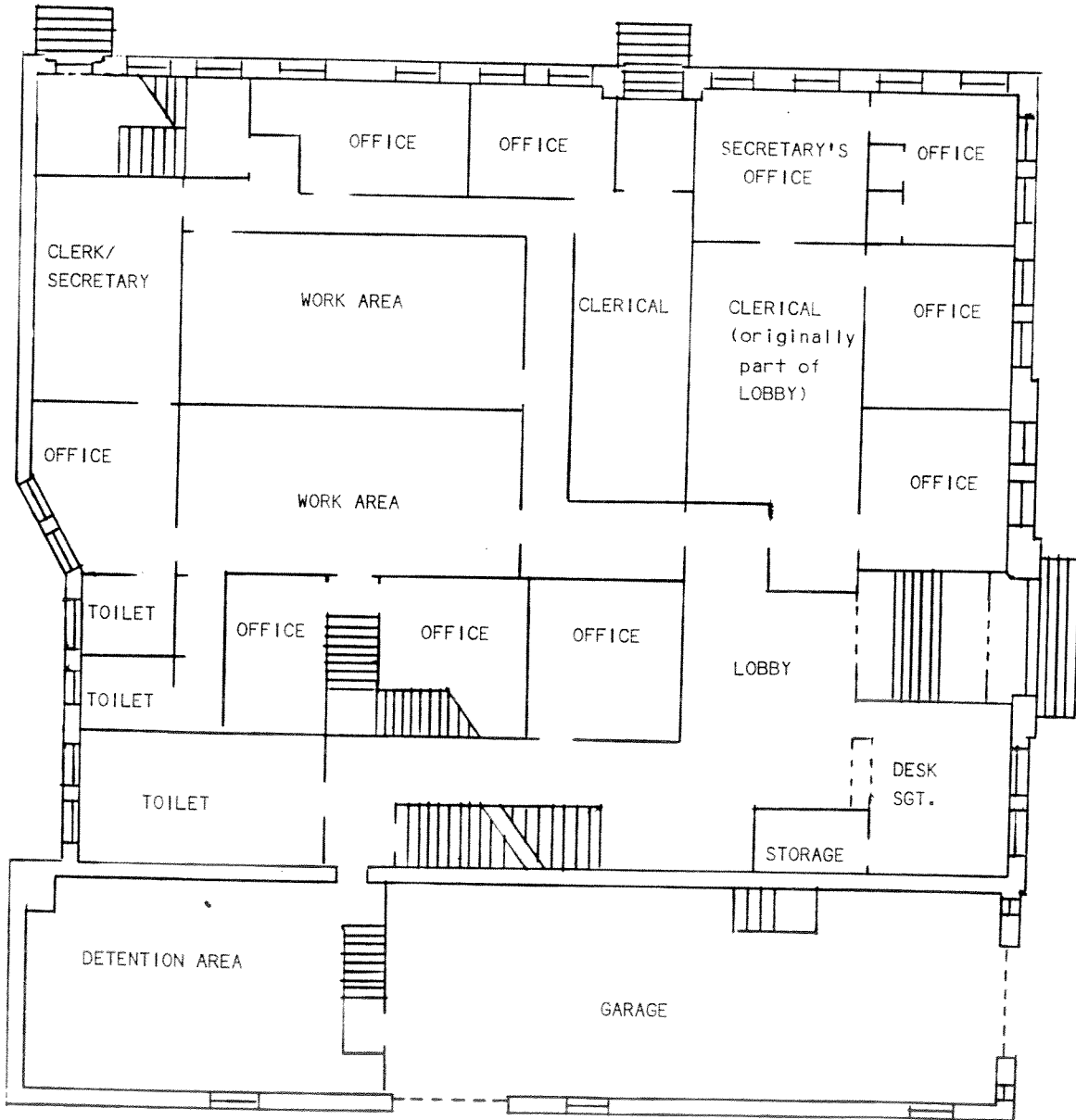
The boundaries chosen for this property correspond to the city lots that have historically been associated with the 7th District Police Station.

7TH DISTRICT POLICE STATION
943-949 W. MAXWELL STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FIRST FLOOR

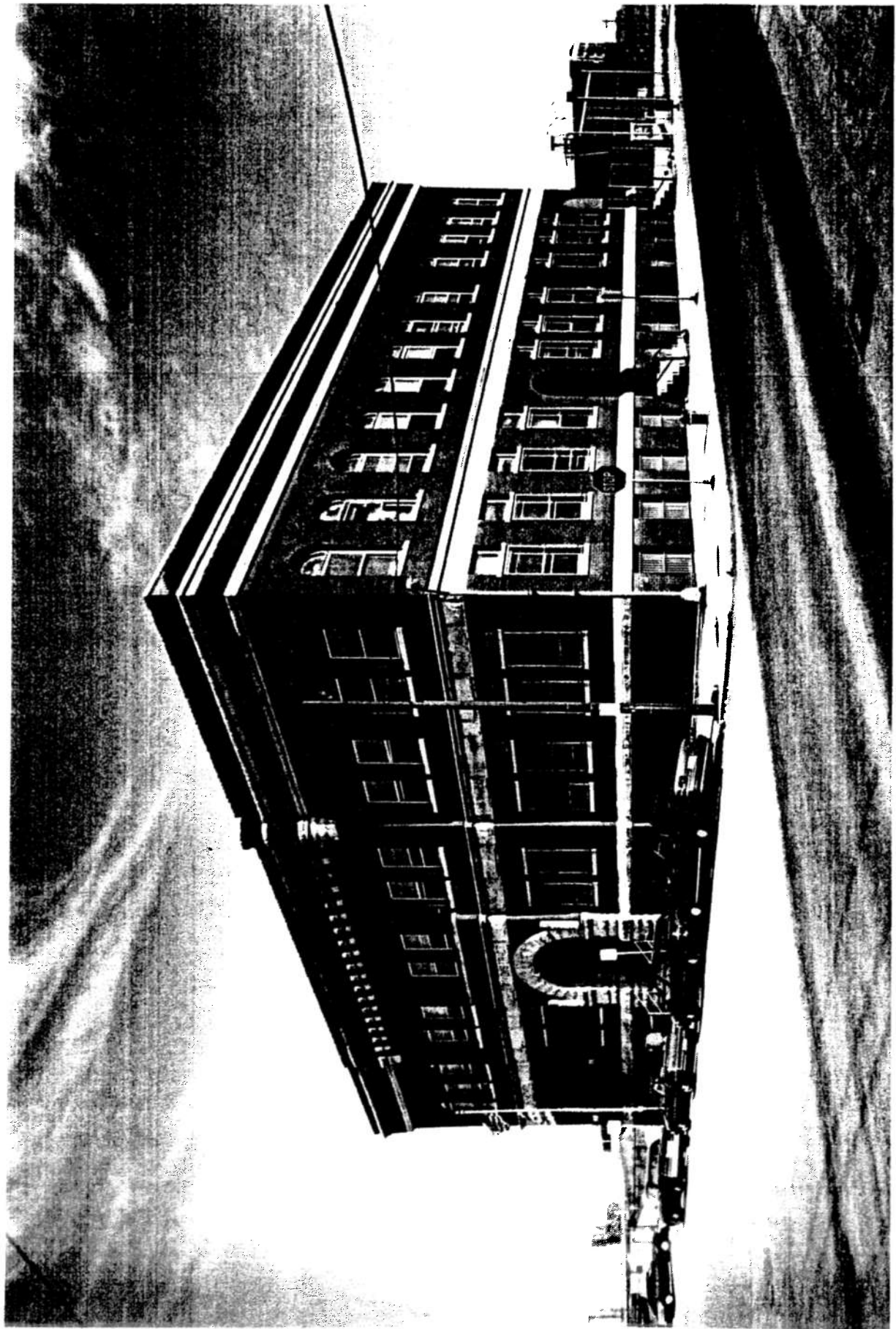


SOUTH MORGAN ST.

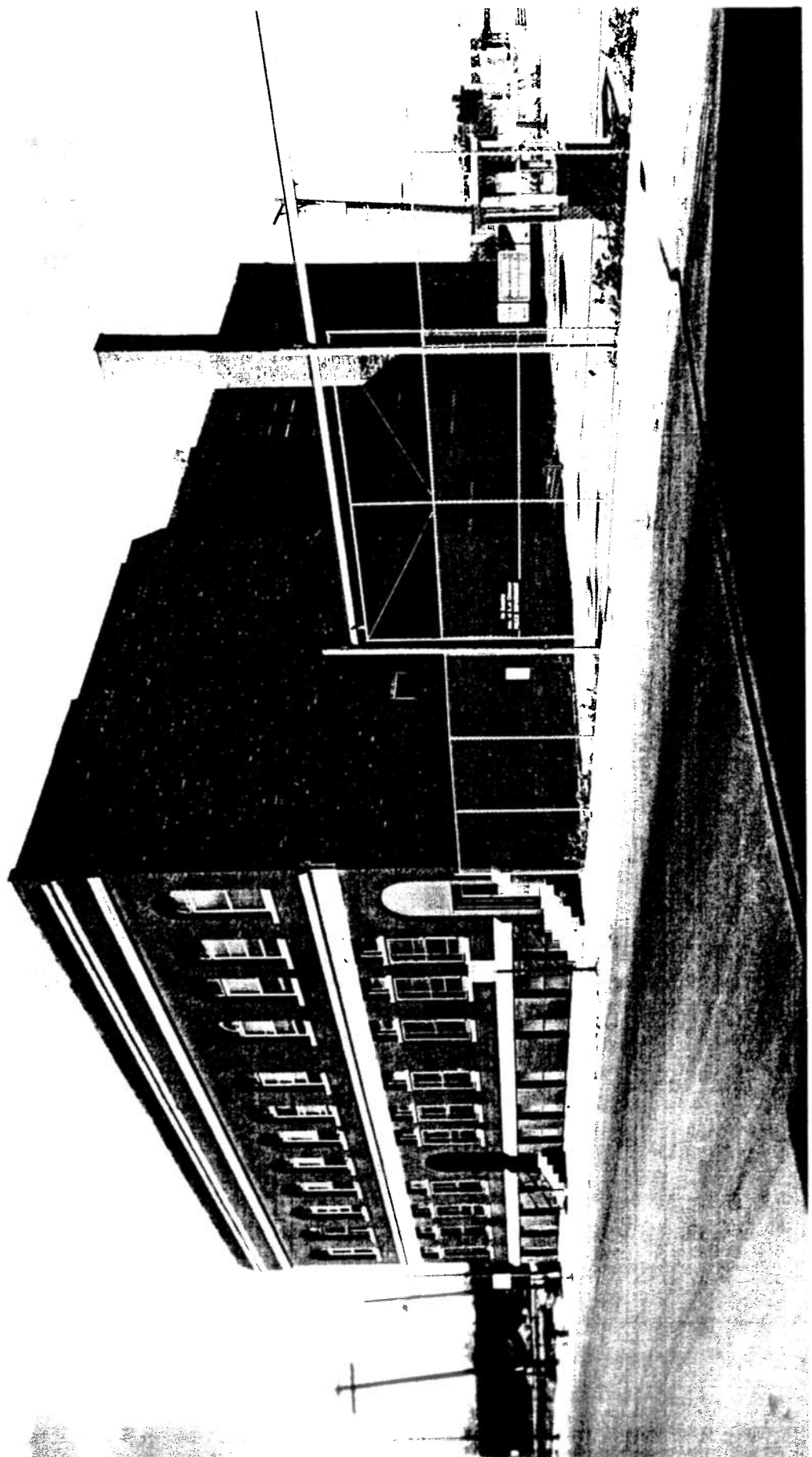


WEST MAXWELL ST.

ALLEY



Photograph #3
7th District Police Station
Cook County, Illinois
Overall View of Building, Looking From Northwest
Raymond L. Tatum
June 1995
1129. Raymond L. Tatum
718 W. Madison St.
Chicago, IL 60657



Photograph # 6

7th District Police Station

Cook County, Illinois

Overall View, Showing Morgan Street (East)

And South Elevations, Looking From South

Raymond T. Tatum

June 1995

Neg. Raymond T. Tatum

718 W. Melrose St.

Chicago, IL 60657



Photograph #8

7th District Police Station

Cook County, Illinois

Main Entrance, Maxwell Street Elevator,
Looking From North

Raymond Terry Jatum

June 1995

Mrs. Raymond T. Jatum

718 W. Meade

Chicago, IL 60657



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Photograph # 14
7TH DISTRICT POLICE STATION
COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS
INTERIOR VIEW, MAIN STAIRCASE, LOOKING FROM NORTHWEST
RAYMOND TERRY TATUM
JUNE 1995
NEG. RAYMOND T. TATUM
718 W. MAROSE
CHICAGO, IL 60657

Long 6/11/77

177 1/2 mi NW

NE. Raymond T. Brown

177 1/2 mi NW

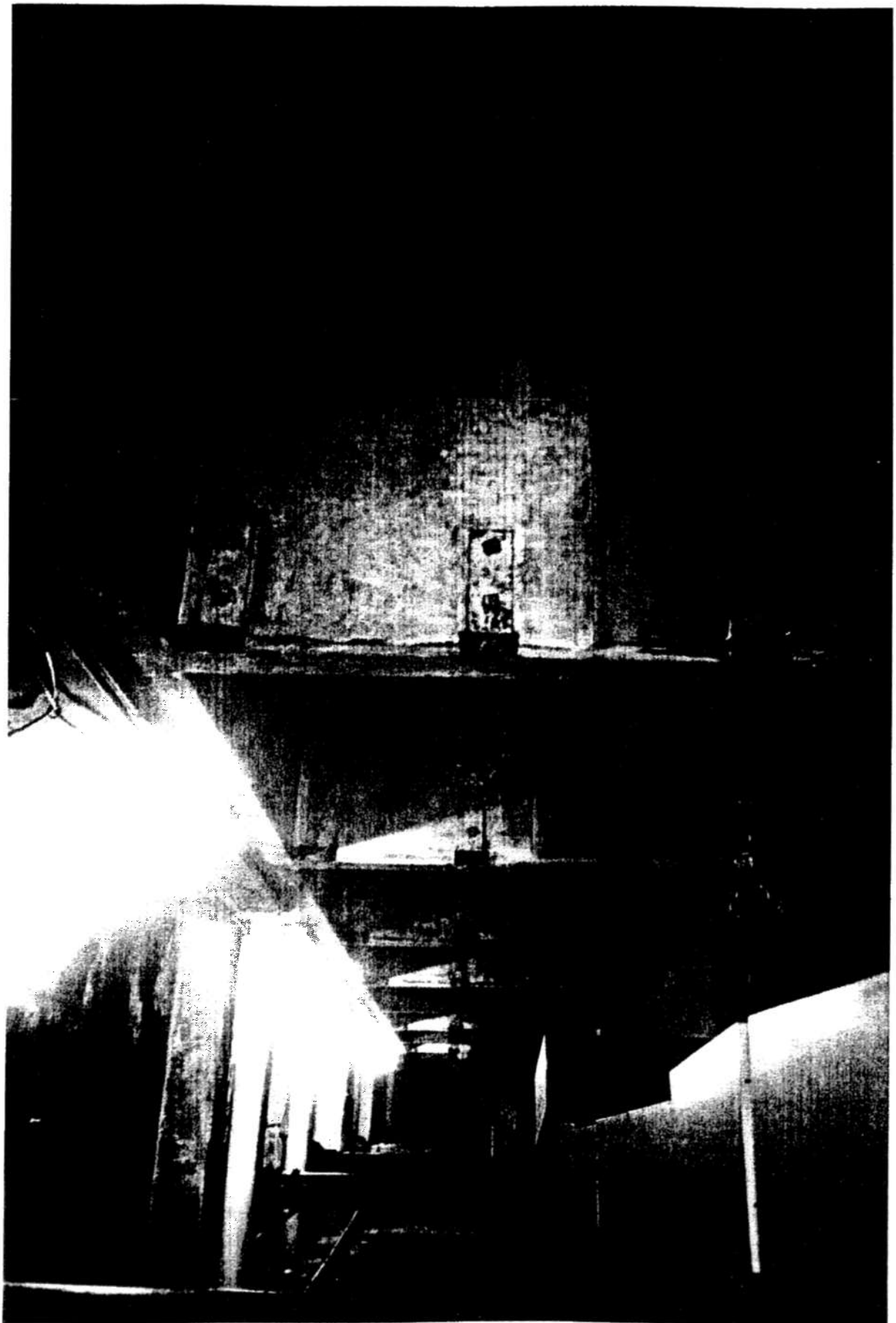
Raymond T. Brown

Long 6/11/77

177 1/2 mi NW

NE. Raymond T. Brown

177 1/2 mi NW



NEG. RICHARD T. TAYLOR
The [illegible] [illegible]

RICHARD TAYLOR
The [illegible] [illegible]

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS
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Photograph 211
The [illegible] [illegible]

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